

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**TEXT-CREATING FEATURES OF CONJUNCTIONS IN  
AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

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## INTRODUCTION

**The actuality and the usage rate of the research work.** From the beginning of the XIX century, a new stage in the development of linguistics appeared. The new ideas in the field of syntax, the emergence of functional and communicative syntax and the actual organization of the sentence, the separation of theme and rheme led to the formation of mutually interesting considerations in linguistics. This syntactic training focuses on the realization of semantics and function in relation to each other and the study of the expression of the idea with specific linguistic means in this context.

At the beginning of the XX century, the representatives of the Prague School of Linguistics did not consider the logical-psychological explanation of the sentence as an information-data unit, but the linguistic aspect based on its communicative function. This theory was undoubtedly of great importance for the study of text syntax.

More recently, the text has become the object of research of Azerbaijani linguists. With a functional-communicative approach to the language, the topic of the dissertation is very relevant, as the syntax of the Azerbaijani language is studied from a structural-semantic point of view, as well as from a text-building direction. A functional-communicative approach to syntax, which goes beyond traditional grammatical organization and is based on actual organization, is the basis of the dissertation.

As a result of the functional-communicative approach to syntax, the text is central as an object of research. In this period, the study of textual syntax from various aspects laid the foundations for a new stage.

In a certain sense, syntax conveys certain information, but this information confirms its integrity within the text. Different internal,

open and hidden semantic-grammatical meanings are revealed between the sentences contained in the text. Different internal, open and hidden semantic-grammatical meanings are revealed between the sentences contained in the text. Due to this characteristic, it is appropriate to include it (the text) in the field to which it belongs as an entity, i.e. to separate it as a separate independent linguistic field of text linguistics.

The text combines both the function of a product created by the subject - the author, and the ability of the reader to connect, discuss and debate while reading. The text is thus a group of sentences with strong internal structural-semantic relations. The text combines the internal structural features and the semantic-grammatical meanings of the components that make it up.

The study of the syntax of the text, the study of its main grammatical categories, the study of the tools of text creation, the study of the formal-grammatical elements that link the components of the text, is an urgent issue according to today's demand. Although many ideas have been proposed so far about text creation tools, some ideas obviously need to be clarified. From this point of view, the topic of the dissertation is relevant.

Various linguists have carried out certain studies in the field of text syntax and have expressed interesting scientific opinions. The ideas of V.Matezius<sup>1</sup> and K.Kojevnikova<sup>2</sup> about the real membership based on the communicative function of the sentence laid the foundation for a new form of approach to the text. As a result of the research, the opinions about the text have increased, the fields of research have expanded and the relevance of the topic has increased. I.Galperin studied the problems of text syntax and studied text

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<sup>1</sup> Матезиус, В. О так называемом актуальном членении предложения // Москва: Пражский лингвистический кружок. Сб. статей, -1967. - с. 239–245

<sup>2</sup> Кожевникова, К. Об аспектах связности в тексте как целом Текст // Москва: Синтаксис текста, Сб. научн. тр., - 1979. - с. 49-67.

categories in detail<sup>3</sup>. The ceiling Dake studied the problems of text and discourse<sup>4</sup>. D.Gunay<sup>5</sup>, A.Karadeniz<sup>6</sup>, etc. have expressed different opinions on the means of linking text components. In the 19th century, the new theories about the text spread to Azerbaijani linguistics, and a number of linguists and specialists put forward their own ideas and opinions about the text and its creation. The study of the text in Azerbaijani linguistics begins with Mirza Kazimbay's "General grammar of Turkic-Tatar language". Later, in Turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics, the ideas about the text are expanded and they talk about the importance of text associations formed by various grammatical means. K. Abdulla notes that these associations are actually a phraseological unit, a complex syntactic whole<sup>7</sup>. At the end of the XX century, A.Javadov, in his book "The order of syntactic units in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan", studied syntactic units as an independent unit for the first time<sup>8</sup>. The author's ideas about the independent syntactic position of the text are important in our linguistics. N.Mammadli put forward broad ideas on the question of the norm of logical-semantic integrity of texts<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Галперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. / И.Р.Галперин. – Москва: Наука, - 1981. - с. 140

<sup>4</sup> Van Dijk T. The Semantics and Pragmatics of Functional Coherence in Discourse // Journal of Pragmatics, -1980, - №4, - p.233-252

<sup>5</sup> Günay, D. Metin Bilgisi, III b. / D.Günay. - İstanbul: Multilingual Yayınları, - 2007, ISBN 975-6008-31-8. - s.311

<sup>6</sup> Karadeniz, A. Metin Dil Bilimi Temelli Metin Çözümlemesinin Bağdaşıklık Araçlarını Kullanma ve Tutarlı Metin Oluşturma Becerilerine Etkisi [Cilt 11]. // Mersin Üniversitesi: Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi, - Nisan 2015, - sayı 1, - s.17

<sup>7</sup> Abdulla, K. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər. / K.Abdulla, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.M.Musayev, K.Üstünova, N.Novruzova və s. - Bakı: Mütərcim, - 2012/ - s.606

<sup>8</sup> Cavadov, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sintaktik vahidlərin sırası. / Ə.Cavadov. - Bakı: Elm, - 1977. – s.111

<sup>9</sup> Məmmədli N. Mətn dilçiliyi problemləri / Məmmədli N., Kazımov Q., Kazımov İ., Hacıyeva N., İsmayılova T., Ələkbərova A. – Bakı: Zərdabi Nəşr MMC, - 2023. - s.248

G.Kazimov considered the text as a unity of sentences, which are united on the basis of a certain common goal and form a syntactic-semantic whole<sup>10</sup>. He studied in detail the tools that play a role in the creation of texts. K.Abdullayev conducted extensive research on the syntax of texts using the concepts of syntactic units and complex syntactic units<sup>11</sup>. A.Abdullayev has done research on the text-creating features of the actual syntax.<sup>12</sup> F.Jahangirov spoke about the role of modality in text syntax.<sup>13</sup> The text consists not only of sentences, but is a meaningful unit realized by sentences. While the sentence is discussed as a unit of grammar, the text should be considered as a dynamic process that requires consideration of the function of notification and information. In addition to the authors we mentioned, the most extensive researches in this field are carried out by N.Novruzova, G.Beyzade, F.Veysalli, A.Mammadov, R.Abbasaliyeva, F.Allahverdiyeva, Y.Bakhishova and others.

**Object and subject of the research.** The subject of the dissertation is functional-communicative syntax. The subject of research is the text-creating features of functional syntax and connectives in the modern Azerbaijani language.

**The aim and tasks of the research.** The main goal of the research is to reveal the role of connecting means (prosody, intonation, connecting and linking words, etc.) in text creation in the modern Azerbaijani language. Apart from this, other purpose text categories to study cohesion in more detail, to determine its types, to

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<sup>10</sup> Kazimov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis, V nəşr. Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik. / Q.Kazimov. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2010. – s.500

<sup>11</sup> Abdulla, K. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri. / K.Abdulla. – Bakı: MTM-Innovation, - 2016. – s.360

<sup>12</sup> Abdullayev, Ə. Aktual üzvlənmənin mətnyaratma imkanları (Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərinin materialları əsasında) / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / - Bakı, -1996. – s.179

<sup>13</sup> Cahangirov, F.F. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində modallığın struktur-semantik tədqiqi (müqayisəli-tipoloji tədqiqat): / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis. / - Bakı, 2006. – 302 s.

study the formal-grammatical means that connect the (macro and micro) components of the text in a broad and comprehensive way, with examples from different aspects. In order to achieve this goal, the main tasks set for the research are

- To review the ideas in the field of text in the linguistic literature of the world and Azerbaijan;

- To generalize the ideas of cohesion and coherence from the categories of text;

- To highlight the binding means of text formation;

- To determine the role of prosody in the text;

- To analyze the habits that serve to reinforce meaning in the text;

- The well-known strong linking property of connectors, which play an important role in the creation of a complex sentence, and this property is used both in the connection of the components that make up the text and in the separation of microtexts, determining the role played in coordination;

- To learn the role of modality and its main indicator, modal (intermediate) words, in text formation;

- To study the role of exclamations in the creation of texts in terms of expressive syntax, to analyze with examples;

- To consider pronouns as a means of linking the components of the text, to study their anaphoric and cataphoric functions;

- Identify the text-creating role of linking words;

- To learn the text-creating functions of adverbs and determinants;

- Finally, to systematize the results of the research and present them in the form of a thesis.

**The methods of the research.** During the research, description methods, component analysis method were applied.

**The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:**

The provisions defended in the conducted research are the following:

- To draw attention to the connection and communication of the

text as a category that shapes it;

- The role of connectives as the main text-forming tool and element that creates meaning in the text;

- Adverbs as an auxiliary part of speech that actualizes the rheme in the text;

- Focusing on modal words as the main tool that creates modality in the text;

- Studying pronouns for their anaphoric and cataphoric properties as a formal-grammatical element that creates a text;

- To study linking (transition) words as the main factor creating text;

- To study adverbs and determinants as a text-creating factor;

- Emphasizing the activity of exclamations as an expressive factor in comparison with other parts of speech.

**The scientific novelty of the research.** The dissertation work analyses the terms of text connection, cohesion, and closure. Text connection is divided into linear, global, and logical-semantic types and systematically studied. Additionally, morphological means of creating text are analyzed in a complex way, using examples of literary texts. Azerbaijani linguistics extensively researches the role of connecting words and interjections in text creation, as well as the expressiveness of texts. It is important to note that this improved text adheres to the conventional structure, clear and objective language, formal register, balanced tone, precise word choice, and grammatical correctness.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The theoretical provisions of this research can be used as a source for research on text syntax in Azerbaijani linguistics and general linguistics. The analysis of a text is crucial in determining its communicative stance, identifying its categories, examining the formal-grammatical elements that contribute to its creation, and revealing the overall structure, including the syntax. The research results pertain to the syntax of modern Azerbaijani language in



philology faculties. This includes lectures on textual linguistics, special courses, preparation of textbooks and teaching aids for higher and secondary schools, graduate students, analytical reading exercises, interpretation of other text samples, and linguistic style and communicative syntax. It can clarify other issues and contribute to the creation of modern scientific-theoretical and normative grammars. It can also help determine various linguistic issues related to syntactic semantics and text grammar.

**The approbation and the applying of the work.** The main provisions of the research were presented at national and international conferences, and articles and abstracts were published in various magazines.

**The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished.** The dissertation was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani Linguistics of Baku State University.

**The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 (three) chapters, conclusion, references. Introduction - 9056 pages, Chapter I- 71720 pages, Chapter II- 73772 pages, Chapter III- 47607 characters, Conclusion- 1734 characters. The total volume of 203889 characters.

## **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH**

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the

structure of dissertation is given in the part of **“Introduction”** of the dissertation.

The issue of text coherence is addressed in the first chapter, titled **“The connection problem of the text. General rules of text formation”**. The chapter presents ideas for a new approach to the field of syntax, focusing on actual affixation and its role in textual syntax, as opposed to grammatical affixation. The chapter also provides information on the formation of general-grammatical categories in the text.

The first sub-chapter of Chapter I is titled **“Place of actual membership in text syntax”**. This sub-chapter discusses the history of current syntax research and presents the opinions of world and Azerbaijani linguists on text syntax. The communicative function of language is emphasized, and language is approached from a different standpoint than traditional syntax.

The text is considered to have its own characteristics, similar to other units of syntax such as the language act. The study of a text as a linguistic fact is determined by its unique internal structure and the means that connect its components.

Membership is determined by the subject zone (theme) and the predicate zone (rheme). It is important to maintain a clear and concise writing style, avoiding complex terminology and ornamental language. Additionally, it is important to maintain a formal register and avoid biased language. The concepts of theme and rheme correspond to the subject and predicate, respectively. The subject expresses what is known, while the predicate informs about the novelty. Information is directed from the theme to the rheme. The main goal is to provide information about the innovation by using the theme that is already known. In other words, it provides new information based on old information.

The first paragraph of the first sub-chapter is titled **“Distinction of the text from other syntactic units and understanding of the text”**. When studying a text as a language act, its sentences,

paragraphs, periods, and discourse are identified. Compared to a sentence, a text differs not only in its volume but also in terms of its internal semantic-structural connection. Sometimes, a sentence allows you to express a meaningful and finished idea. For example; *İşə başlamaq işin yarısıdır. Dostumsan pulun qurtarana qədər and etc.*

*The term discourse is used more in the sense of "speech". During the formation of text linguistics, discourse was considered as <sup>14</sup>its subject. Discourse is a process, and text is the written result of this process.*

The II sub-chapter, called **“About the general-grammatical categories of the text”**, provides information about the criteria for the text to be a text. The importance of the information function is great in gaining value of a text as a written or oral text. For this, the text must have certain criteria. De Beaugrande and V.U.Dressler list these criteria as follows: *"1. attachment; 2. communication/consistency; 3. expediency; 4. credibility; 5. informing; 6. relevance to the situation; 7. intertextual relationship"* <sup>15</sup>.

Coherence or cohesion - It is based on connecting the words and sentences in the text in series. Affiliation reveals relatedness through grammatical relationships. The concept of coherence or coherence is more related to the internal structure of the text, the relationship between sentences and paragraphs. In our opinion, it is more appropriate to give the formula of intra-text communication in this form: *Text = cohesion + coherence.*

The purpose of a text is the author's main idea, which they aim to convey to the reader.

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<sup>14</sup>Николаева, Т.М. Краткий словарь терминов лингвистики текста // Лингвистика текста // Новое а зарубежной лингвистике, в. VIII / Т.М.Николаева. – М., Прогресс, – 1978. – с.467-472

<sup>15</sup>Coşkun, E. Yazma Becerisi. İlköğretimde Türkçe Öğretimi. (Editörler: A. Kırkkılıç, H. Akyol) / E.Coşkun. – Ankara: Pegem A Yayıncılık, – 2007. – s. 235-240

The purpose of a text is the author's main idea, which they aim to convey to the reader. Persuasiveness is achieved through clear and convincing evidence that is appropriate for the target audience.

A successful text should contain a balanced mix of old and new information to capture the reader's attention.

The interpretation of the text's content should be relevant to the target audience, purpose, and type of the text.

Intertextual relationships refer to the semantic connections between microtexts.

The first paragraph of the second sub-chapter, of the I chapter is titled **“Cohesion and coherence”**. This subchapter explains the concepts of connectivity and coherence, and comparatively analyses the approach of world and Azerbaijani linguists to these concepts. The terms cohesion, connection, integrativeness, closure, and coherence are interpreted separately.

It is important to note that a simple union of sentences does not yet constitute a text; there must be some organizing principle. When discussing these principles, the authors occasionally make errors in explaining the terms. Regarding the concept of coherence and its role in text formation and integrity, integration is a component of coherence. The term “connection” has a broad range of meanings, encompassing integration, logical connection, and closure. When considering the stages of integration, the concepts of ending and completion can be replaced by the term closure. Therefore, completeness, integration, and closure are encompassed by the term connectedness. It is recommended to use the term attachment instead.

The second paragraph of sub-chapter II is titled **“Concepts of connection and communication at the level of text and discourse”**. Coherence and communication are evident at both the text and discourse levels. Coherence is defined as an inter-speech relationship consisting of discourse structure, meaning, and action. Affiliation can be found in various types of discourse and serves as a means of communication between the speaker and the listener, such as in

question-and-answer sentences. Successful communication in discourse relies on the effective integration of verbal and non-verbal means used by the writer to convey their intention, and the listener's ability to interpret those means to understand that intention.

Cohesive text may not be coherent, just as a coherent text may not be cohesive; the text can be both cohesive and coherent at the same time. For example;

1. Both cohesive and coherent text - *Konfransda çıxış edən professoru tanıyırsan? O, dünən bizim universitetdə idi.*

2. Coherent text (although semantically correct, there are no cohesive signs) - *Komandanın kapitanı qol vurdu. Fit çalındı.*

3. Cohesive text (k has a pronoun, which is considered a sign of cohesion, but it is not pragmatically correct) - *Həkim dünən dünyasını dəyişib. Mən sabah onun qəbuluna gedəcəyəm.*

The text should also exhibit coherence. A coherent text should align with the experience and worldview of the intended audience. The message should contain clear signals that enable listeners to understand and readers to comprehend.

Sub-chapter II, titled “**Connections and its types**”, summarizes the concepts of text and discourse. It defines three types of connectivity: logical-semantic connectivity, linear connectivity, and global connectivity. The text components are connected in various ways.

We identify three types of text relatedness: logical-semantic relatedness, linear dependence, and global connectivity.

Logical-semantic relatedness is the fundamental principle of text correction. This type of connection is based on the meaning shared by the text components, which is determined by specific semantic signs. The text discusses the importance of both semantic and logical connections between sentences. The language used is clear, concise, and objective, with a formal register and precise word choice. There are no grammatical errors, spelling mistakes, or punctuation errors. Logical connectivity reflects the relationship between components,

while linear connectivity based on object similarity provides coherence to the ideas presented.

Logical connectivity reflects the relationship between components, while linear connectivity based on object similarity provides coherence to the ideas presented. The text adheres to conventional structure and formatting, with consistent citation and footnote style. Global coherence, a fundamental requirement for all types of texts, is achieved through the internal structure of the text. While a simple linear connection may be advantageous in texts with similar components, it is important to maintain coherence throughout the text.

Third subchapter of Chapter I called **“Connections. Means of connection between the components of the text”** discusses the relationship between the components of a text and the means of communication used to connect them. The paragraph focuses on methods of communication based on both cohesion and coherence, including intra-textual connections and linear connections. There is a linear method of connecting components based on coherence.

Connectivity is expressed through both cohesion and coherence. It is a widely used concept. Cohesion and coherence are differentiated based on the logical or semantic connections between the components that comprise the text.

Cohesion is formed through the ring-like connection of sentences.

*“Bu doğma yerlər Pənah xanın idi... O, atını sürüb dağın ətəyində tikdirdiyi qalaya tərəf qalxdı. O, başını göyə qovzayanda göylərin ənginliyində bir qartalın süzdüyünü gördü. O özü ilə onun arasında bir yaxınlıq duydu”*.<sup>16</sup>

The theme of the first sentence of the text has become the theme of the next sentence. Similarly, the theme of the second sentence is the rhyme of the first sentence.

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<sup>16</sup> Kərimzadə F. Qoca qartalın ölümü, roman. / F.Kərimzadə - Bakı: Kitab klubu, - 2018. – s.192

"In the texts built on the basis of parallel connection, first a generalizing sentence is given, then the idea of the subject in that sentence is interpreted in different ways with parallel sentences, the general idea is divided into sentences expressing a specific meaning"<sup>17</sup>. This summary sentence sometimes does not explain all the components in the text.

*"Hardasa bir ay əvvəl Gəncədə qətl hadisəsi baş vermişdi: Mübahisə nəticəsində yaranmış qarşıdurma zamanı bir neçə şəxs Həsənə hücum çəkdi. Onlardan biri bıçaqla Həsənə xəsarət yetirdi. O da həmin adamın əlindən bıçağı alaraq onu yaralamışdı. Bir neçə saat sonra yaralı xəstəxanada keçindi. Həsən həbs olunaraq istintaqa cəlb edildi"*.<sup>18</sup>

The first two sentences of the text are connected by a parallel connection.

The linear connection method differs from the connection methods formed on the basis of cohesion. It is based on coherence.

*"Şənbə gününün sabahı dünənlə başlamışdı. Firuz üstünü örtmədən yatdığı divanda gözünü açdı. Günəş otağa sağdan vururdu; günorta olmalı idi. Divanın altına dığırlanmış butulkada az-maz qalmışdı"*.<sup>19</sup>

Each component of the text is related to each other in the form of theme - rhema , theme - rhema , ... That is, each sentence has a separate theme and rhyme . However, this does not mean that the sentences are not connected to each other . Sentences together linking is a semantic connection.

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<sup>17</sup>Kazımov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Sintaksis, V nəşr. Ali məktəblər üçün dərslik / Q.Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2010. – s.500

<sup>18</sup> Vüsal, K. Soyuq cəhənnəm, roman. / K.Vüsal. – Bakı: Parlaq imzalar, - 2021. – s.248

<sup>19</sup> Babayev, N. Kor nöqtə, roman. / N.Babayev. – Bakı: Parlaq imzalar, - 2023. – s.248

Chapter II of the thesis is called **“Connectors as formal-grammatical elements that create text”**. This chapter consists of five sub-chapters. Information is given about the formal-grammatical elements that create a text and the opinions of different linguists are justified. The role of prosodic means, main and auxiliary parts of speech in text creation is discussed.

The I subchapter of chapter II is called **“The role of prosodic features in text creation”**. Prosody is one of the factors of text formation in stylistic aspect. These factors are the lexical-semantic and grammatical connection of the text. The structural status of the dictum, the main thematization of the units of the text and style demonstrates its formation. The dictum, it can be said, is the main unit of textual prosody in this respect, it realizes the tone-interval (pause) characteristics of separation. That is, the dictum is both the main and the main prosodic unit of the text. A dictum is an elementary thematic and stylistic unit of a text, it forms sentences, creates a microtext, separates and divides information, increases the intensity of the text. Thus, the dictum is an elementary text.

Prosody takes care of the intonation of the text, creates a tone. In that parameter, the melody, rhythm, intensity, tempo, timbre of the sign - such signs are fixed. Style is the expressive characteristic of the text, and genre is the form that characterizes the text. *"Intonation consists of a set of phenomena such as the tone of speech (the rise or fall of the voice), the rhythm (the alternation of long and short, stressed and unstressed syllables), the pace or speed of speech (fast or slow weakening over a certain period of time, logical stress, tempo) It is a complex event."*<sup>20</sup> It is necessary to mention the role of intonation in the creation of texts. It is true that the intonation manifests itself more clearly in the discourse, that is, in oral conversation, in the sounding and staging of artistic works. In her research on the expression of intonation in written texts, N.Hajiyeva

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<sup>20</sup> Adilov, M., Verdiyeva Z., Ağayeva F. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti. / Adilov, M., Verdiyeva Z., Ağayeva F. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil - 2020. – s.656



listed the essence and functions of intonation in written speech; *the function of intonation as segmentation (syntagmatic organization through a pause), separation of speech segments, combination of syntagms of different lengths at the same time , combination of sounding into a single syntagm (with intonation construction) is marked by punctuation marks; question-information-command-price is also marked with a punctuation mark; emotional differences (tone of timbre, change of pitch register). In the author's remarks or interlocutor's reactions are indicated by a special author's note; the separation of the meaning of the word (location and change of the intonation center) is explained with special notes or author's remarks; a pause and a note of its length are indicated by punctuation marks or an author's remark*<sup>21</sup>.

Let's consider these ideas with artistic examples:

*«Sərnişin: – Deyin!.. Deyin!.. Mən tələsirəm!.. – dedi və onun bir az xırıltılı səsində bir tərəfdən hökm, bir tərəfdən də açıq-aşkar yalvarış hiss olunurdu. – Deyin!.. Bir... Hə? Yox!.. Yox! İki... İki arzunuzu deyin! Tez eləyin! Tələsirəm!.. Mən onları yerinə yetirməliyəm!.. Tez eləyin!»*<sup>22</sup>

In the given example, the writer uses his words to record the situation in which the event happened and the feelings and excitement of the characters in that situation. Therefore, the intonation of the images will continue with a rising (judgment) and falling (pleading) tone.

*«Zibanın gözləri kəlləsinə çıxdı: – Niyə tuturlar mənə? Neyləmişəm mən? Adam soymuşam? Bir müddət araya sükut çökdü və bu sükutu mühüm işlər müstəntiqinin səsi pozdu: – Saatını satmaq istədiyiniz adam öldürülmüşdür. Bilmirəm, sizin bundan xəbəriniz*

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<sup>21</sup> Məmmədli N. Mətn dilçiliyi problemləri / Məmmədli N., Kazımov Q., Kazımov İ., Hacıyeva N., İsmayılova T., Ələkbərova A. – Bakı: Zərdabi Nəşr MMC, - 2023. - s.248.

<sup>22</sup> Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə]. / Elçin. - Bakı: Çinar-Çap, - c.V. – 2005. – s.494

*var, ya yox?! Amma yalan danışsınız. Belə bir işdə yalan satmağın özü ağır cinayətdir. Yenə araya sükut çökdü və bu dəfə Zibanın gözləri xalis heyvani bir qorxudan az qala hədəqəsindən çıxacaqdı. Gündüz Kərimbəyli diqqətlə ona baxırdı. Ziba alnındakı dəsmalı dartışdırıb açdı və udquna-udquna: – Mən yalan demirəm, – dedi».<sup>23</sup>*

The use of simpler sentences and avoiding complex terminology would improve the comprehensibility and logical structure of the text.

The given text contains subjective evaluations, such as the use of figurative language, which should be avoided for objectivity. The use of precise subject-specific vocabulary is recommended.

The content of the improved text must be as close as possible to the source text, and the addition of further aspects must be avoided at all costs. Therefore, the improved version of the text is as follows:

The II subchapter of Chapter II titled “**Connectors and conjunctions as text-creating tools**” examines the role of both subordinate and subordinate conjunctions in text creation. The role of connectors in text creation is primarily to establish connections between different informative centres, form logical-semantic relations, enrich shades of meaning, and direct them in specific directions. Conjunctions play a crucial role in forming text components as a single source of information and become a structural element of these syntactic units.

This research will focus on the role of some subordinating conjunctions in text creation, specifically causal conjunctions.

*«Gümüş Maliklə Ələkbər, görünür, möhkəm kabablayıb gəlmişdilər, yaxşıca da araq içmişdilər. Çünki onlar içəri girən kimi çayxananın kömür iyinə, çay iyinə, limon iyinə, üç gün bundan qabaq tünd qəhvəyi rənglə rənglənmiş qapının rəng iyinə bir spirt iyi də qatışdı».<sup>24</sup>*

The cohesive connection is strong, the causative subordinating

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<sup>23</sup> Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə]. / Elçin. - Bakı: Çinar-Çap, - c.1. – 2005. – s.626

<sup>24</sup> Yenə orada

conjunction forms the direct connection. The conjunction “because”, which connects the component used before it with another component of the text, indicates the reason for the action and sign in the text being processed.

Text and Conjunctions Denoting Result:

– «*Müqaviləyə əsasən Qarabağ xanı, onun varisləri, xanlığın bütün əhalisi Rusiya təbəəliyinə qəbul olunur. ... Rusiya həmişə sizə dayaq olacaq. İran da, Osmanlı padşahlığı da bundan sonra sizi tək görməyəcək, torpağınızı tapdaq altına salmayacaq. Buna görə də siz...*

*İbrahim xan knyazın sözünü kəsdi:*

– *Buna görə də mən Rusiya xəzinəsinə hər il səkkiz min çervon ödəməliyəm»...<sup>25</sup>*

The conjunction used in the given text example indicates the resulting content.

Conjunctive texts:

«*Cavan bəstəkar S.Qayıblı həmin gün səhər yuxudan duranda ağına gətirməzdi ki, axşam və xüsusən, gecə belə bir dilxorçuluq içində olacaq, hərçənd ağına gətirsəydi də, bu onun üçün elə bir sürpriz olmazdı. Görünür, özünü tək və tənha sanan adamların həyatında iqlim dəyişikliyi daha artıq rol oynayır, nəinki ailələrin, oğul-uşaqların həyatında».<sup>26</sup>*

«*İndi görürsünüzmü iyirmi metrlik maqnitofon lenti bir o qədər də az deyil. Əlbəttə, Məleykə xanım, siz də indi ürəyinizdə mənə inanmırsınız, bəlkə də, mənə lap xəstə hesab edirsiniz, amma mən o köçürtməni özümlə götürsəydim, sizə göstərərdim və siz də buna inanardınız. Mən sizə söz verirəm ki, Bakıya qayıdandan sonra bir dəfə həmin köçürtməni sizə göstərəcəyəm, hərçənd indiyə qədər heç kimə göstərməmişəm».<sup>27</sup>*

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<sup>25</sup> Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə]. / Elçin. - Bakı: Çinar-Çap, - c.1. – 2005. – s.626

<sup>26</sup> Yenə orada

<sup>27</sup> Yenə orada

When comparing two examples of texts that use the concessional conjunction «although», it is evident that the conjunction is used differently in each. However, in the second text, the conjunction is used in the last component. In the first text, the concession only applies to the components of the first sentence and not to the meaning of the second sentence. The use of the conjunction “although” in the last sentence of the second text has a semantic impact on all components of the text. These examples support the idea that connectors do not merely link text components, but also create a certain nuance of meaning between them.

Conjunctions that indicate text and condition are particularly relevant:

*«Bu qəfil güllə səşindən o tək cüllüt də səksənib havaya qalxdı.*

*Dolça ayağının birini götürüb o birini qoya-qoya qara gözlərini qıyıb göyə baxdı və elə bil təəccüb elədi ki, bir halda ki göydən heç nə düşmədi, deməli, göydə heç nə yoxdu və hərçah göydə heç nə yoxdusa, onda bu uzun şeyi niyə bu təmiz, bu sakit göyə tuşlayıb partlatdılar?»<sup>28</sup>*

In this two-paragraph example, a conditional conjunction and a conjunction are combined into one component, resulting in strengthened semantics. The text also features modal words that contribute to the overall modality of the content.

“...The use of asemantic conjunctions (such as “that” and “and”) serves only to unite the components phonetically and grammatically. Currently, the sentences they are covered with do not contribute to the meaning of the text”<sup>29</sup>. While there may be a connection between the internal content of the text components, connectors only serve to reveal this connection and clarify the structural-grammatical relations between the components.

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<sup>28</sup> Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə]. / Elçin. - Bakı: Çinar-Çap, - c.1. – 2005. – s.626

<sup>29</sup>Hacıyev, T.M. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb cümlənin struktur semantikasi / T.M.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 2002. – s.304

The conjunction “that” can be used to provide explanatory or clarifying information:

*«Sükut içində bu mənzərəni seyr edən Mahmud ağa dilləndi:*

*- Afərin, Seyyida, bu qəzəlini başqasından eşitsəydim, məhz bizim məclisin təsvirini onda görməsəydim, Füzuli rəhmətullah yazıb deyərdim. Cənab knyaz da deyir ki, sözlərin mənasını başa düşməsəm də, ahənginə valeh oldum. Ömrümdə bədahatən belə rəvan şeir deyildiyini ilk dəfə görürəm. Əhsən! Əhməd ağanın ruhuna and olsun ki, məclisimizi şərafləndirdin, qonaq yanında da başımızı uca elədin».*<sup>30</sup>

The use of the subordinating conjunction “that” in the two components of the given text sample resulted in tightly connected sentences that cannot be divided. The text heavily relies on exclamations to convey its meaning.

The role of a semantic conjunctions “and” in text creation will be explored with literary examples.

The conjunction “and” is used to connect components and create a logical flow of information within a text. It should not be used at the beginning of a sentence or paragraph. Instead, use transitional phrases to connect ideas and ensure a clear and concise structure.

*«Və bu vaxt o kiçük gözlənilmədən hürməyə başladı; çarpayının üstündə idi, dörd ayağını da hikkəylə qarovulçu Əflatunun illərdən bəri rəngi solmuş və çirkli adyalının üstünə basıb, boynunu irəli uzadıb süpürgəçi Nastyaya və qarovulçu Əflatuna hürürdü. Qarovulçu Əflatun, əlbəttə, bu iti də yaddan çıxarmışdı və kiçüyün beləcə hürməyi onu səksəndirdi, titrəyən barmaqlarını süpürgəçi Nastyanın göy paltosunun yaxasından çəkdi və nədənsə pıçiltıyla:*

*– Kəs!.. – dedi. – Kəs!»..*<sup>31</sup>

In the given text example, the conjunction “and” in each case retains its main function of creating a connection. The expressions

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<sup>30</sup> Cəfərzadə, Ə. Aləmdə səsim var mənim. / Ə. Cəfərzadə. - Bakı: Şərq-qərb, - 2016. – s.606

<sup>31</sup> Elçin. Ölüm hökmü, roman / Elçin. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1989. – s.364

used in the text (eighty, trembling fingers) and intonation give the text a semantic tone conjunctions:

– «Çox ağıllı qızıdır! Ömrümdə belə qəşəng qız görməmişəm, qız deyil, ay parçasıdır! Kitabullaya layiq qızıdır! Bir-birlərindən ötrü dəli-divanədirlər! Amma atası əzəzilin biridi! Səhər Səmədulla qədəş getmişdi onlara bərişiq eləsin, toya çağırsın, desin ki, nə qədər adamuvuz var, gözümüz üstə yerləri var, amma heç evə buraxmayıblar onu! Səmədulla qədəşi e!.. Səmədulla qədəşi evə buraxmayıblar!».<sup>32</sup>

In the given example, the matching conjunction is first used in a simple and then in a complex sentence. The conjunction “amma” (but) used before directly serves to reveal the contradiction in the character of the image. The conjunction used for the second time affected the general content of the text are analyzed in detail in the dissertation on the basis of examples called “Texts with participial conjunctions, time related texts”, “Texts with negation conjunctions”, etc.

The III sub-chapter, titled “**The role of particle in text creation**”, discusses the function of customs in actualizing text. The chapter explores the different positions of adverbs within the text, including their use as formal-grammatical elements between components, as a means of increasing the influence of the components, and as morphological elements that clarify and limit the meaning of the text. The chapter provides artistic examples to highlight these functions.

Ultimately, the role of habit in text creation is to actualize the text. Connecting the components of a text serves to convey the idea that follows. Its function in text creation is versatile and can be used anywhere in the syntactic structure.

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<sup>32</sup> Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə]. / Elçin. - Bakı: Çinar-Çap, - c.1. – 2005. – s.626

- «*Axl, ay Mədinə, müharibə bizim tərəflərə də gəlib çatıb. Yolumuza bir bomba düşər!*»..<sup>33</sup>

In this example text, the adverb “after all” is used in the first sentence to strengthen and finalize the expressed idea, as well as to connect it with the preceding text. It is placed before the rhema to justify the previous idea and to reinforce the central idea of the speech.

“Actual membership” refers to the principle of compatibility between the actualized and non-actual components of a sentence. Differentiation occurs when any component of a sentence is actualized from its logical-semantic components. Therefore, in the context of the text, conditions are created for the immediate differentiation and realization of the theme with rhema. The development of ideas moves smoothly from one sentence to another, with the main idea of one sentence becoming the theme of the next sentence in the sequence. The process of selecting and separating the rheme is known as actualization, and the grammatical indicators that achieve this separation are called actualizes. Actualization can be achieved through various means, with habits being the most effective tool for achieving formal-semantic connections within texts. Habits have the feature of strengthening and expanding their scope of influence within a given context. The formal-grammatical elements that create actualization are processed within the components of the text. In this process, word order becomes less important as actualization is carried out by the selected formal-grammatical elements. The text discusses the character of customs based on the communicative approach, using the term “text” instead of “sentence”.

The IV sub-chapter of chapter II is titled “**Modal words as a means of creating modality in the text**”. This section explains the concept of modality and how it is expressed in the text. Modality is a logical-linguistic category that is inherent in the components of the text.

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<sup>33</sup> Həsənbəy, Y. Next - Özgə millət, roman / Y.Həsənbəy. YYSQ - Milli Virtual Kitabxananın e-nəşri, N 14, (81 - 2013). -s.197

The modal content of the text reflects the real manifestations of existence. Modality in Azerbaijani linguistics is primarily expressed through morphological, lexical, lexical-syntactic, lexical-phraseological, and prosodic means. Modal words indicate the extent to which objective and subjective relationships are reflected in the content of textual components.

*«Nəcməddinin vəziyyəti necədir orada?*

*- Mən bilən, pis deyil. Tofiqə də UAZ maşınını o alıb verib. İki-üç həftə əvvəl gəlmişdi kəndə. Bir həftə qalıb getdi.*

*- Bəlkə, çoxlu pul gətiribmiş qardaşı üçün? Bəlkə, bu yazıqlar elə pulun güdazına gediblər?*

*- Nə bilmək olar?.. – dedim».*<sup>34</sup>

The modal word “maybe” indicates possibility, supposition, doubt, regret, displeasure, and so on. In the given example, although “maybe” is used in consecutive sentences to express probability, it also conveys a subjective attitude towards the expressed idea and increases the emotionality of the sentence.

Detailed examples of modal words are provided in the dissertation.

The V sub-chapter of chapter II is titled “**The role of exclamations in the creation of emotional and expressive texts**” in Chapter II of the dissertation interprets the role of exclamations in text creation through examples of literary texts.

Exclamations are both sounds, words, and sentences. Exclamations do not name feelings, they directly express them. Unlike auxiliary parts of speech, it does not create a connection between text components, but together with intonation gives the text an emotional, expressive meaning.

Exclamations have an effect on the semantics of both the sentence and the text, and also increase the possibilities of the artistic

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<sup>34</sup> Elatlı, E. O gecə yağış yağdırdı, povestlər, hekayələr./ E.Elatlı. – Bakı: Qanun, - 2015. - s.339



text, and the various psychological states of the depicted image - excitement, sadness, joy, etc. allows to display.

– «Yox a-a-a? Əntiqə yerdi oralar! Rıqaya düşsən lap əntiqə olar... Abşeron kimi bir yerdi ora, dəniz qırağında, kurortdu özü də başdan-ayağa...

*Ağagül fikirləşdi ki, pah atonnan, bu arvadın tanımadığı, gəzmədiyi yer yoxdu dünyada».*<sup>35</sup>

The example uses exclamations to express surprise. Repetition of exclamations strengthens intonation.

Exclamations express the speaker's attitude towards the interviewee's words, the subject, or the event. This is the communication of the interlocutors thoughts to each other in an expressive-emotional manner.

Chapter III of the thesis is titled **“Other text-creating tools”**. The initial sub-chapter of Chapter III is titled **“Connecting words as a tool for creating text”**.

For a long time, conjunctions and connectors have been mistaken for connecting words. It is appropriate to distinguish between conjunctions and connectors as follows:

- Conjunctions are groups of words that do not have lexical meaning, while connecting words have lexical meaning.

- Conjunctions cannot be part of a sentence, connecting words can be part of a sentence.

- Conjunctions mean subordinating and non-subordinating conjunctions, and connecting words mean pronouns and the adverb “ki” that can be used together with them, the conditional suffix “- sa, - sə”.

- Conjunctions connect words, phrases, sentences and texts, while connectors can connect subordinate complex sentences and texts.

... «Bir gün öz-özümə haqq-hesab verdim ki... məndən İttifaqa

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<sup>35</sup> Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə]. / Elçin. - Bakı: Çinar-Çap, - c.1. – 2005. – s.626

*nə xeyir dəyib və özüm nə yazmışam? Baxıb gördüm ki, bu sualların cavabı çox yarımazdır. Ona görə də günlərin birində papağımı götürüb, heç kəsə heç nə demədən çıxıb getdim».*<sup>36</sup>

“Therefore” is a conjunction that connects text components and provides causal content. However, in the given sample text, it is used incorrectly and should be replaced with “because”. Using the correct conjunction will improve the clarity and objectivity of the text. The conjunction “therefore” is confused with the conjunction “because”. In this case, it is appropriate to use the conjunction “because”. If it is possible to replace the words “therefore” with the conjunction “because”, then it is a conjunction.

The first point of paragraph I is titled “**The role of substitution of other types of meaning in text creation**”. This subchapter emphasizes the role of pronouns in text creation as they prevent unnecessary repetition. In text examples related to pronouns, there is a strong semantic connection. This text explains the connection of pronouns with the previous context (anaphora), the formation of cataphoric connection when trying to predetermine the events that will happen later in the text, and the opening of the clause. These features determine the previous information and content with the event specified in subsequent forms.

Cohesion and coherence are evident in the texts closed with pronouns, with cohesion being more noticeable than coherence. When examining texts with components connected by pronouns, it is evident that parallel and chain connections between the components are superior.

*... «Hamı özünü yığışdırdı. İdris tərli, kirli corablarını gizləmək üçün çəkməsini ayağına taxdı. Yolçu yuyundu, gəldi, mən də bürküyə baxmayıb yaxamı düymələdim».*<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Yenə orada

<sup>37</sup> Elçin. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə]. / Elçin. - Bakı: Çinar-Çap, - c.1. – 2005. – s.626

In the example, the pronoun has a cataphoric function. It helps to open the ideas given after itself. *Hamı, yəni kimlər? İdris, yolçu və mən.*

Texts whose components are connected by pronouns have a strong internal structure and coherence.

Sub-chapter II of chapter III of the thesis is called “**The connecting role of adverbs between the components of the text**”.

Adverbs are mainly from other parts of speech what distinguishes it is its lexical-grammatical meaning, morphological sign and syntactic function. Time adverbs are more active in linking components.

«*Mən hər gün səhər tezdən öz maşınım ilə şəhərə adam daşıyıram. Çörək pulumu qazanmaq üçün. Dünən günorta Mikayıl demişdi ki, səhər gəl məni də götür, şəhərə gedəcəm. Mən də səhər təxminən saat 7-də bura gəldim. Darvazanı itələdim. Gördüm ki, bağlı deyil. Həyatə keçib Mikayılı səslədim. Sonra isə cavab verilmədiyini görüb evin qapısını döydüm. Evin qapısı, sadəcə, örtülmüşdü, ancaq bağlanmamışdı. Açıb içəri girdim. Gördüm ki... - Tofiq daha sözünün dalını gətirə bilmədi. Qəhərləndiyini gizlətmək üçün başını aşağı saldı*».<sup>38</sup>

Thus, we can identify that “early” and “yesterday” are adverbs of time, while “inside” and “below” are adverbs of place.

The sub-chapter of Chapter III is titled “**Meaning relationships created by adverbs as determinant members in the text**”.

The members of the determinant group do not directly interact with the predicate and are not dependent on it; instead, they are related to other sentence members.

Adverbials directly related to the predicate strengthen the semantic connection, while adverbs acting as determiners weaken it. Determiners create meaning relationships in the text. For example:

Causality:

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<sup>38</sup> E,Elxan. O gecə yağış yağdı, povestlər, hekayələr / E.Elatlı. – Bakı: Qanun, – 2015. – s.339

*«Gərgin iş günü ilə əlaqədar olaraq həmin günü Səbail rayon prokurorluğunun əksər əməkdaşları işdən həmişəki vaxtda yox, daha gec ayrılmalı oldular. Eyni zamanda prokurorluğun əksər əməkdaşına tapşırıldı ki, sabah səhər saatlarında prokurorluqda olsunlar».*<sup>39</sup>

The example illustrates that the time relation can be expressed through adverbs or various noun and verb combinations. Adverbs of time, place, and cause mainly express determinative members, creating meaning relationships such as time, manner, contrast, clarification, and cause.

Conclusions obtained in the “**Conclusion**” section of the dissertation are summarized as follows:

1 . The process of actual membership involves separating text components into theme and rheme based on their meaningfulness.

2. The term discourse is used in the sense of a coherent and coherent combination of sentences or sentence groups that are a means of mutual communication between the speaker and the listener, as well as the writer and the reader. And text is a unit that refers to written discourse.

3. Coherence presents the text as a whole formed by interrelated components. It is considered appropriate to distinguish three types of attachment: 1) logical-semantic attachment; 2) linear dependence; 3) global connectivity.

4. The dictum is the main unit of prosody in the text. Intonation is the primary tool for creating meaning. In written texts, punctuation marks, author's notes, and remarks serve to determine intonation.

5. The use of connectives to link words, sentences, and texts together is essential for creating a cohesive text. Subordinating conjunctions formalize the strong connection between components and determine their semantics, except for asemantic conjunctions.

6. Particles are the most effective formal-grammatical element that creates actualization, increases the influence of the components

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<sup>39</sup> Şıxıyev, V. Gecikmiş qisas, roman. / V.Şıxıyev. - Bakı, - 2015. – s.119

that make up the text, and gives the text different shades of semantic meaning.

7. Modal words indicate the degree of actual reflection of objective and subjective relations in the content of textual components. Exclamations in expressive texts are more expressive and emotional serves delivery.

8. Exclamations are sometimes used to convey emotions in expressive texts, but they should be avoided in objective writing. Additionally, they can affect the tone of the text.

9. Connecting words act as the most active element in connecting text components and serve to create certain meaning relationships in the text.

10. Word forms acting as a determinant member in a sentence are separated from other members according to their semantic meaning, management feature, i.e. they belong to the text as a whole or to the components that make it up.

**The main content of the research is reflected in the following published thesis articles:**

1. Mətnin bağlılığı məsələsi aktual sintaksisin problemi kimi // - Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” və Türk dünyası “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”un tərcüməsi və nəşrinin 200 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. - 29 dekabr 2015, - s.620-624

2. Общая характеристика способов, формирующих текстовую связь // - Чебоксары: Инновационные технологии в науке и образовании, Сборник материалов VI Международной научно-практической конференции. - 2016, - с.302-307

3. Əvəzlilərin mətn çərçivəsində anaforik funksiyaları, deaktulizator rolu // - Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 93-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Dəniz Nəqliyyatında İnnovativ Texnologiyalar” mövzusunda XI beynəlxalq emi-texniki konfrans. – Bakı: 2016, - s.170-174

4. Mətn sintaksisi, mətnin daxili strukturu və kateqoriyaları // - Bakı: BDU Dil və ədəbiyyat, - 2016. №3 (99). - s.93-95
5. Qüvvətləndirici ədatlar mətnyaradıcı formal-qrammatik element kimi // - Bakı: AMEA, - Filologiya məsələləri, - 2017. №2. – s.59-68
6. Modal sözlərin mətn sintaksisində rolu və mövqeyi haqqında // – Bakı: AMEA, - Filologiya məsələləri, - 2017. № 5, - s.129-136
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